## NASA Technical Paper 1709

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# MARS 1414 Recorder Environmental Tests

David Langjahr

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## NASA Technical Paper 1709

## MARS 1414 Recorder Environmental Tests

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Scientific and Technical Information Branch

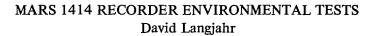
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#### ABSTRACT

This technical paper describes environmental testing and presents the data of the Modular Airborne Recording System (MARS) 1414. This paper is intended to be used as a tool for analysis of this recorder. The preliminary data marks a starting point for more complete thermal testing in the future. The unit was operated at the limits specified by the manufacturer (Bell and Howell), that is +/-55°C at one atmosphere, -10°C at 75,000 feet (28mmHg) at the other. Temperatures at 13 locations on the unit were monitored and plotted against elapsed time. From the test results, some estimation can be made of ambient temperatures in which the heaters will operate and shut off. This data is sufficient to complete a preliminary analysis of the MARS 1414 Recorder, and to design further tests in which to obtain greater results and more thorough analysis.

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#### INTRODUCTION

A MARS 1414 tape recorder (Part #535990 Rev XI, serial 1001, Goddard #262636) was tested to the maker's specifications: Nonoperating: -55°C and +71°C and sea level to 75,000 feet; Operating: -55°C to +55°C and sea level to 75,000 feet per MIL-E-5400J, class 1, (Figure 4, Curve A) extrapolated. This curve is reproduced in Figure 1. Straight line extrapolation to 75,000 feet indicates a temperature of approximately -10°C.

#### TEST PROCEDURE

The unit was outfitted with 13 thermocouples (T/C's) at various locations inside and outside (see Figure 2). It was then placed in the chamber and run in the forward record mode at 1-7/8 ips for approximately four hours, with the chamber at 22°C nominal and standard pressure. A sine wave of 2 volts P-P amplitude was recorded on channels 7 and 9, while the reference oscillator signal supplied by the tape recorder was inputted to channel 8, leaving 11 channels unused.

The chamber environment was then changed to:

- -55°C, 760 mmHg (8 April 1980) for nominal 5 hours
- +55°C, 760 mmHg (9 April 1980) for nominal 5 hours
- -10°C, 28 mmHg (6 May 1980) for nominal 6 hours

A summary of the data is given in Figure 2.

Infomag, who supplies tape headstacks, says the stack can "withstand" 71°C, which is apparently how the non-operating upper temperature limit was determined. During testing, this temperature was monitored to ensure that it did not exceed this limit.

During the testing, the power consumed by the recorder was nominally 56 watts at 28 volts. An internal thermostat designed to go on at  $0^{\circ}$ C and off at +4°C controls the heaters: when they are on, power consumption was an additional 280 watts, (totalling 336 watts). The heaters did not cycle at the -55°C ambient or at any time during the tests.

At the end of test, the tape was played back through the tape control unit supplied with the recorder, to check for proper operation.

#### **COMMENTS**

The tests run at one atmosphere were conducted in facility 230 (see Figure 3) in which the air is changed twice/minute. This corresponds to an airflow over the recorder of about 24 feet/minute, introducing a "chill factor" which reduces the thermal resistance (recorder case-to-ambient) an estimated 6%.

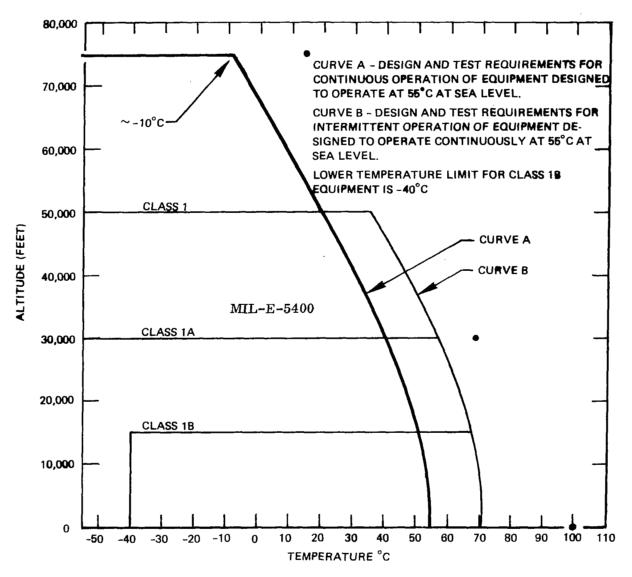


Figure 1. Operational Requirements for Class 1 Airborne Electronic Equipment (Temperature vs. Altitude)

#### **DATA SUMMARY**

T/C Title	T/C	Final temperature rise above ambient			
		Ambient = $-55^{\circ}$ C	-10°C	+22°C	+55°C
thermostat	A	45	27	12	9.1
L reel mot.	В	50	37	-19	15
R reel mot.	C	49	35	18	14
internal air	D	39	*	11	7.4
headstack	E	44	32	17	12
top panel	F	17	18	7.2	4.1
bottom panel	G	24	4.0	7.6	4.5
bottom	Н	33	6.0	8.4	5.4
top	I	31	18	7.1	4.1
right side	J	41	20	8.5	5.2
left side	K	31	18	7.1	4.1
front	L	36	25	13	9.2
back	M	7.0	15	4.2	0.6
chamber air	#14	See graph	.s		

#### Notes:

The first five thermocouples are internal

T/C's H, I, J, K, L are on panels that are heated. These heaters were on during the -55°C test.

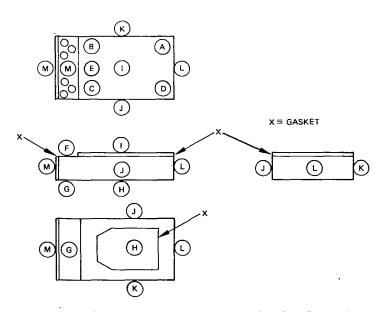


Figure 2. Data Summary and Recorder Configuration

<sup>\*</sup>defective thermocouple

#### FACILITY NO. 230

MFG: Guardite Company, Division of American-Marietta

#### CHAMBER SIZE

Nominal Working Dimensions:

Nominal Volume:

 $3' \times 3' \times 6'$  High (91 cm  $\times$  91 cm  $\times$  183 cm hi

54 Cubic Feet (1.5 cu.m.)

Stainless Steel Walls Air Flow ~120 CFM

#### THERMAL SYSTEM

Heat Transfer Fluid: Temperature Range:

Thermal Control Medium:

Relative Humidity:

Heat Load Capacity:

Forced Air

-65°C to +100°C

Cooling - Cascade Freon Refrigeration F22/F13

Heating - Electric Heater (6.6 KW)

10% to 95%, Controllable; Dehumidification

by F12 Refrigeration System

2 KW

#### INSTRUMENTATION

Data Central: Telemetry Data: Viewing Port:

Instrumentation Ports:

12 T/C Channels; R.T.O.S. every 100 seconds Available through R. F. Loop to Operations Ctr

Door Window  $(24'' \times 24'')$ 

Number - 2

Dimension –  $7'' \times 5''$ 

#### **AUXILIARY EQUIPMENT**

Temperature Conditioner

GN, Dehumidification

#### PAYLOAD MOUNTING

Rack - Front Loading

#### COMMUNICATIONS

P. A. MITOC System

#### REFERENCE

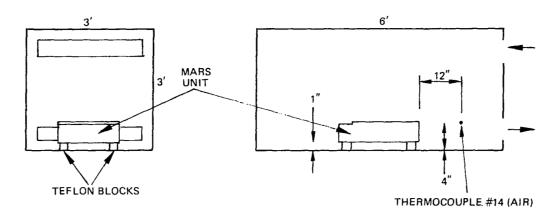
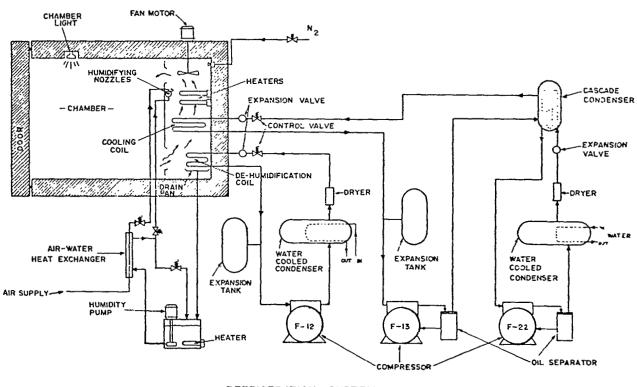


Figure 3. Facility 230 Specifications & Configuration



REFRIGERATION SYSTEM FACILITY 230

Figure 3 (Continued). Facility 230 Specifications & Configuration

The data from facility 237 (see Figure 4) shows temperature rises above ambient generally higher than the results from the standard atmosphere data. Apparently this is due to reduced conduction and convection. The chamber walls were maintained at  $-10^{\circ}$ C with no airflow.

Examining the data for one atmosphere, it can be seen that the thermostat temperature was 12 and 45 degrees above ambients of +22 and -55 degrees, respectively. Since the thermostat on/off temperatures are 0 and +4 degrees respectively, some estimation can be made of the ambient temperatures during which the heaters will operate. If the recorder is allowed to run until stabilized at  $22^{\circ}$ C, the ambient temperature could be lowered to approximately  $0-12 = -12^{\circ}$ C, before the heaters would begin cycling, with a very low duty cycle. If the ambient temperature was now lowered to  $+4 - 45 = -41^{\circ}$ C, the heaters would be at the point of being on all the time (high duty cycle). Note that if the recorder was cold soaked (no heater or recorder power connected) between  $0^{\circ}$ C and  $-12^{\circ}$ C, the application of all power should result in the heater coming on long enough to warm the thermostat and then shutting off, with no cycling.

In the graphs following time increases from left to right; estimated accuracy of temperatures is +/- one degree C.

#### **ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

Thanks to C. Klotz, S. Costa and R. Haney for their technical direction during these tests.

#### FACILITY NO. 237

MFG: Stokes, Division of Pennsalt Chemicals Corporation

#### CHAMBER SIZE

Nominal Working Dimensions

7' Dia. × 8' Long (213 cm Dia × 244 cm Long)

Nominal Volume:

305 Cubic Feet (8.5 cu.m.)

#### VACUUM SYSTEM

1 - 32" Dia. Diffusion Pump:

40,000 lit/sec

1 - Mechanical Pump:

300 std cfm (142 lit/sec)

#### THERMAL SYSTEM

Heat Transfer Fluid:

 $GN_2 - LN_2$ 

Temperature Range:

GN<sub>2</sub> Mode - -140°C to +100°C

LN<sub>2</sub> Mode - -190°C

Thermal Control Medium:

Cooling - LN<sub>2</sub>

Heating - Electric Heaters

Shrouds:

Material - Aluminum (Traced Tube on Sheet)

Finish - Cat-A-Lac Flat Black

Heat Load Capacity:

15 KW

#### PAYLOAD MOUNTING

Two rails running length of chamber 86" Long × 45" between rails

Upper support rail on vertical centerline for supporting payload.

#### INSTRUMENTATION

Data Central:

136 T/C and 44 T/M Channels;

R.T.O.S. printouts every 100 seconds

Telemetry Data:

Available through R.F. Loop to Operations Ctr. Alphatron 760 to 10-3 Torr

Vacuum Measurement:

Ion Gauge 10-4 to 10-9 Torr

Contamination Measurement:

LN2 Coldfinger available to collect

condensable materials

Viewing Port:

12" Diameter located on door at vertical and

horizontal centerline of chamber. Also used

for solar capability

Instrumentation Ports:

Number - 6

Dimensions - 11" Diameter

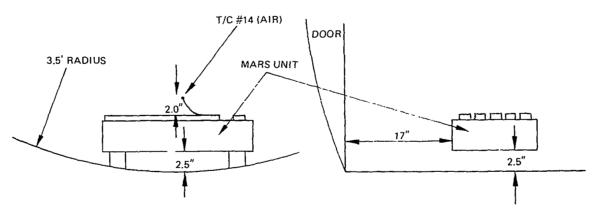
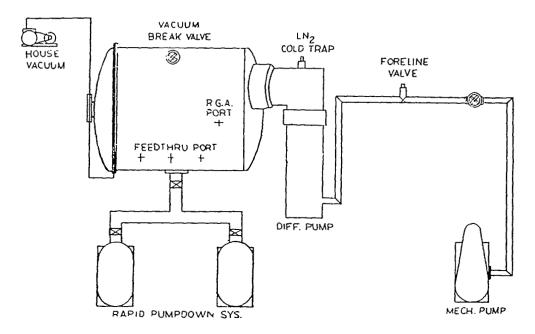
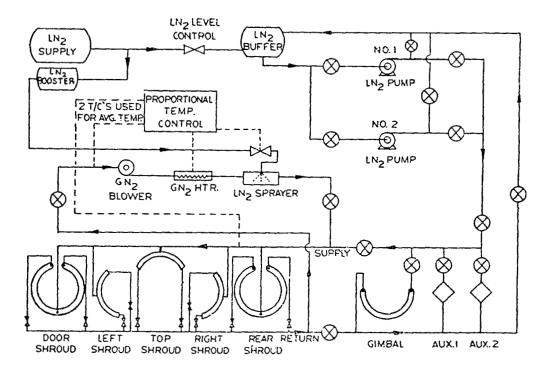


Figure 4. Facility 237 Specifications & Configuration



### VACUUM SYSTEM FACILITY 237

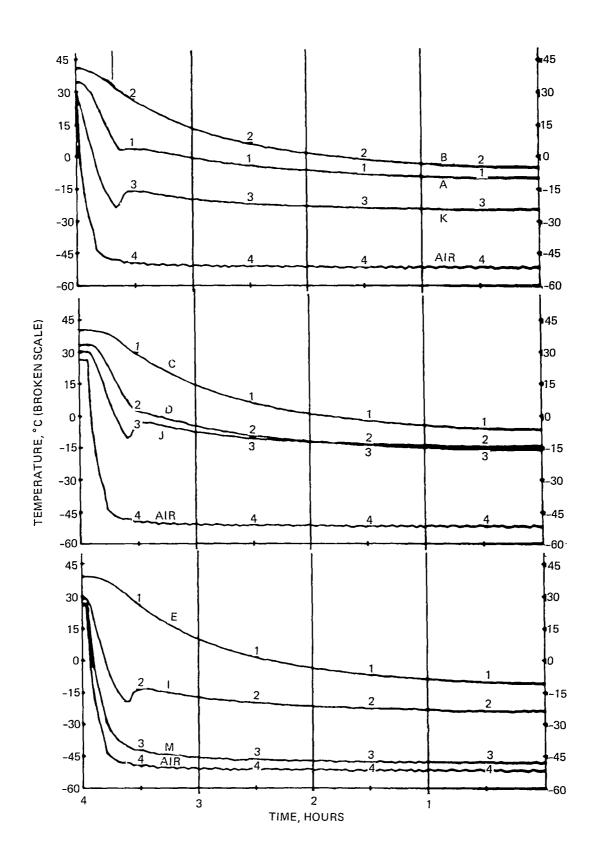


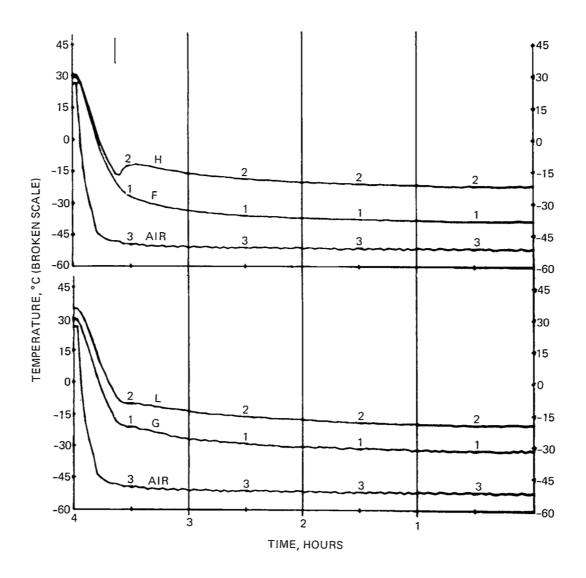
# THERMAL SYSTEM FACILITY 237

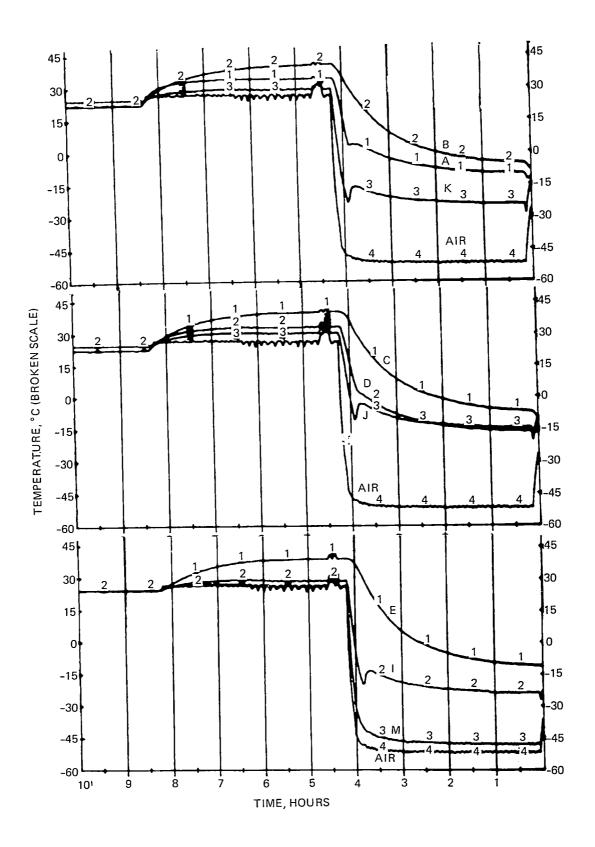
Figure 4 (Continued). Facility 237 Specifications & Configuration

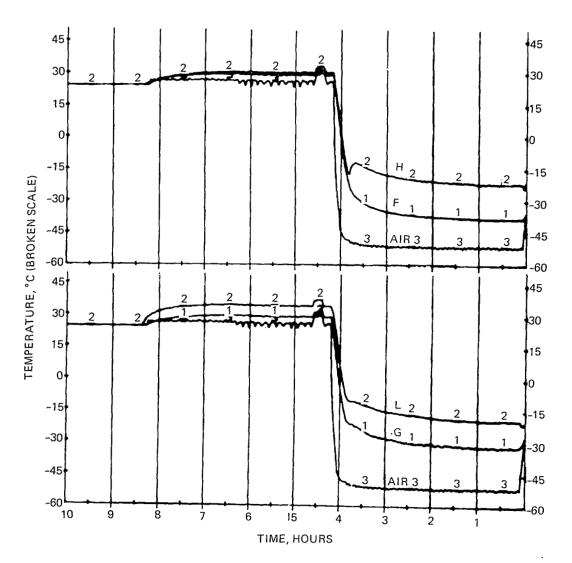
Temperature Vs. Time

-55°C, 1 ATM Ambient









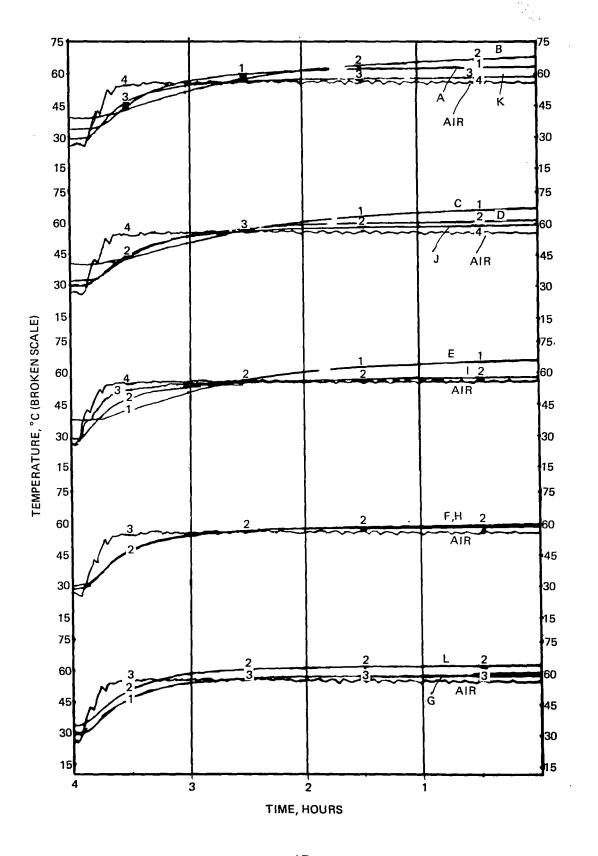
Final Temperatures (All Negative)

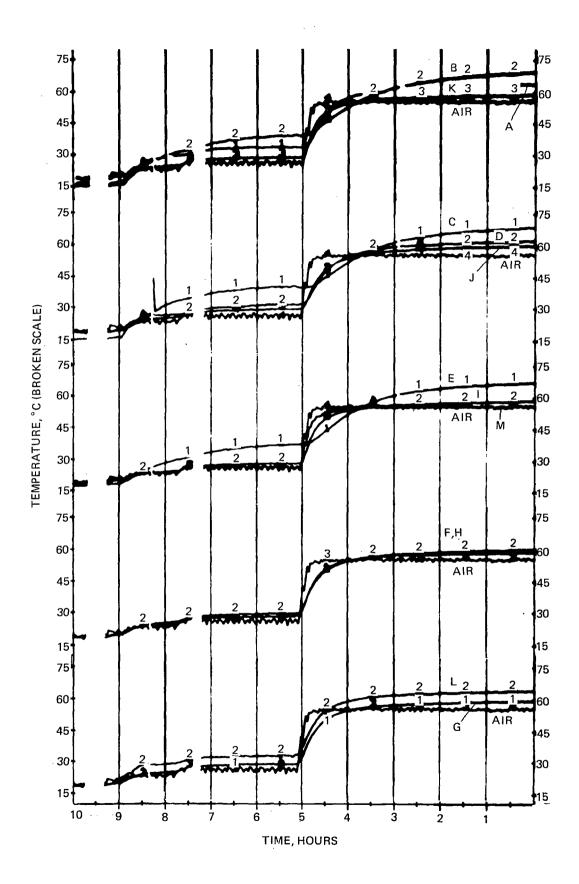
Α	9.8
В	5.0
C	6.5
D	16.0
E	10.6
F	38.3
G	31.5
Н	21.6
I	23.6
J	14.3
K	24.4
L	19.3
M	48.3

Temperature Vs. Time

+55°C, 1 ATM Ambient







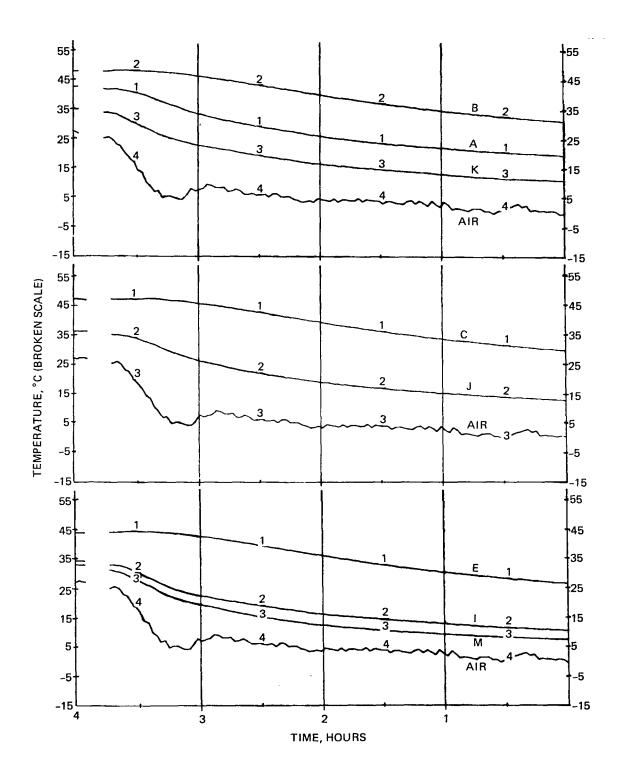
### Final Temperatures

A	64.1
В	69.6
C	68.7
D	62.4
E	67.3
F	59.1
G	59.5
H	60.4
I	58.6
J	60.2
K	59.1
L	64.2
M	55.6

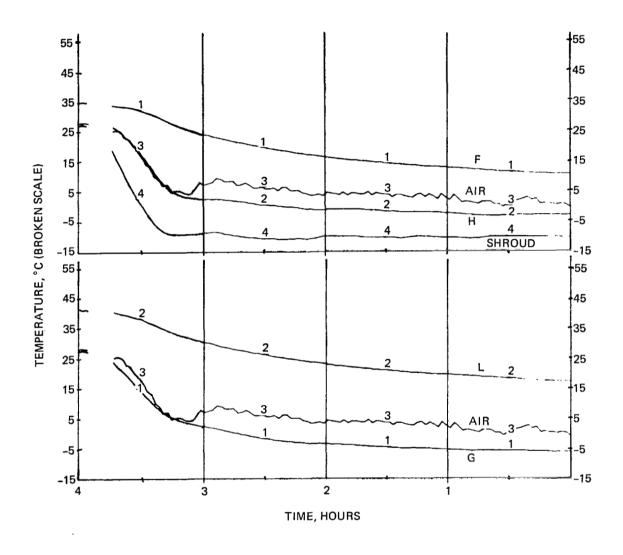
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Temperature Vs. Time
-10°C, 75000' (28 mm) Ambient

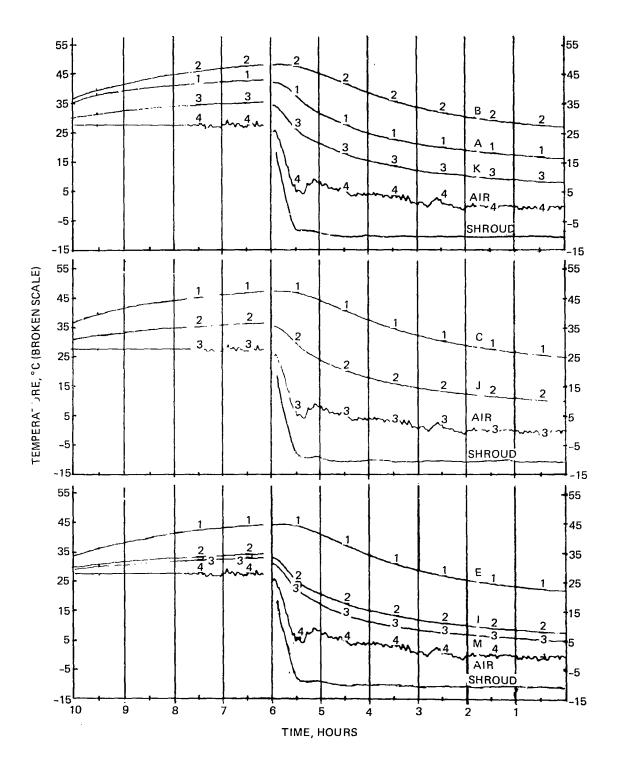
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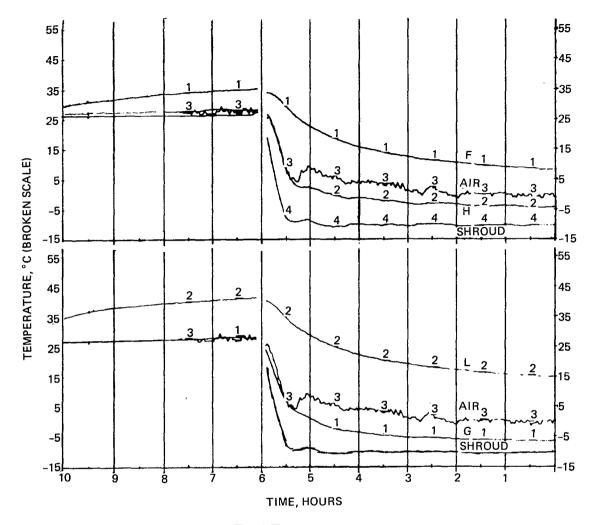


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### Final Temperatures

Α	16 <b>.</b> 6
В	27.2
C	25.1
D	22.2
E	8.0
F	6.5
G	-4.1
H	7.9
I	10.3
J	8.3
K	14.9
L	5.3
M	-0.4

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